



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

130, there appeared to be more deaths than the proper allowance; but the most singular, and which deserves notice from its not being explicable on the same principle, was the large number which occurred at the age of 102, both amongst females and males, but particularly amongst the latter." The following is the summary of original facts, considered authentic, but, it is probable, unintentionally incorrect, from the difficulty of procuring or preserving evidence of age at such advanced periods of life:—

Ages.	Died.	
	Haller's Table.	Easton's Table.
100 to 110. ....	1000	1310
110 to 120. ....	60	277
120 to 130. ....	29	84
130 to 140. ....	15	26
140 to 150. ....	6	7
150 to 160. ....	1	3
160 to 170. ....		2
170 and upwards		3
	1111	1712

### CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Editor of the Assurance Magazine.*

London, April 14, 1851.

SIR,—I am desirous, through the medium of your eminently useful Magazine, to give publicity to the existence of a Society recently formed, which bids fair to furnish information of much value in a department of medical knowledge hitherto greatly neglected. This Society has for its object the investigation of Epidemics—a class of diseases which has from time to time proved more fatal to the human race than any other, or perhaps than all the other classes put together. The Epidemiological Society is chiefly, but not exclusively, composed of medical men, laymen being also admitted to unite in a cause which is of equal interest and importance to all mankind.

The methods by which the Society pursues its inquiries are, *first*, by holding periodical meetings, at which papers are read and discussed; *secondly*, by forming committees for investigating particular subjects; *thirdly*, by encouraging and aiding experimental researches in chemistry, meteorology and other sciences, upon such points as bear upon epidemic diseases, and seem likely to throw light upon their origin; *fourthly*, by supplying a library, apparatus and other facilities for those engaged in such inquiries.

The objects of the Society, as above stated, will be perceived to be of great importance as respects life insurance, as well because they tend, by improving our knowledge of the causes of disease, to enable us to avoid them, and thus to increase the probabilities of life, as because they will furnish medical men with surer data on which to estimate its value. It is hoped, therefore, that Insurance Companies, bearing in mind the duty they have to perform to the public as well as to themselves, will not refuse to become contributors either by donation or annual subscription to the funds of so useful an institution.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient Servant,

B. G. BABINGTON, M.D.